

# CHIEF EVENTS OF YEAR JUST ENDED

Record of Twelve Months Will Be  
Momentous to Future Gen-  
erations.

## DETAILS OF WAR IN EUROPE

Clash There Has Overshadowed Other  
Events—Disasters Both on Land  
and Sea Have Been Many—  
Minor Incidents Placed  
on Record.

This has proved one of the great years of history, for it has seen the outbreak of the long-dreaded World War. School children a thousand years from now will remember 1914 as they do 1492 and 1776. Following is a record of some of the prominent events of the year, especially the first five months of the great conflict:

### JANUARY.

Jan. 1.—John Lind arrives in Vera Cruz to observe Mexican chaos for President Wilson.  
Jan. 3.—Two thousand Mexican refugees from battle of Ojinaga flee into the United States.  
Jan. 4.—Steamship Oklahoma breaks in two 38 miles from Sandy Hook; 22 die.  
Jan. 5.—Ford Motor company announces its workmen shall have at least \$30 a week each.  
Jan. 8.—United States naval force of Vera Cruz strengthened.  
Jan. 9.—Villa captures Ojinaga.  
Jan. 14.—Mexican rebels take Torreón.  
Jan. 30.—Steamship Monroe rammed and sunk by Steamship Nantucket off Chesapeake bay, 43 down.

### FEBRUARY.

Feb. 4.—Castillo, Mexican bandit, wrecks passenger train in burning tunnel near Madera; 17 Americans and 59 Mexicans perish.  
Feb. 10.—Earthquake through New York state.  
Feb. 11.—Lieut. Arthur B. Cook, U. S. navy, wounded by bullet in Vera Cruz street.  
Feb. 17.—Villa kills W. S. Benton, Scotch rancher.

### MARCH.

March 12.—Geo. Westinghouse, inventor of the airbrake, dies.  
March 15.—Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, shot dead by Mme. Caillaux, wife of French minister of finance.  
March 23.—War Minister Seely of Britain resigns.

### APRIL.

April 1.—House of Representatives repeals the Panama canal tolls bill.  
April 2.—One hundred and seventy killed when storm overtakes Newfoundland sealers on the ice.  
April 2.—Twelve Federal Reserve bank districts announced.  
April 5.—Secretary Daniels bars strong drink from U. S. navy.  
April 10.—Five men of U. S. navy under the stars and stripes are locked up by Huerta agents in Tampico.  
April 13.—Four gunmen, murderers of Herman Rosenthal, are executed.  
April 14.—President Wilson orders entire Atlantic fleet to Vera Cruz to force an apology for the Tampico insult to the American flag.  
April 18.—President Wilson sends ultimatum to Huerta.  
April 19.—Huerta refused to salute U. S. flag.  
April 20.—President asks congress's permission to use armed forces of the United States against Huerta. House assents; senate debates.  
April 21.—Admiral Fletcher's marines seize Vera Cruz; 17 Americans and about 350 Mexicans killed.  
April 22.—Carranza says Vera Cruz seizure is unjustified.  
April 25.—A. B. C. Powers offer mediation to U. S. and Huerta.  
April 29.—Industrial war in Colorado mines. About seventy-five men, women and children die in all.  
April 30.—Admiral Fletcher turns Vera Cruz over to General Funston.

### MAY.

May 8.—Several hundred die in earthquake near Mt. Aetna, Sicily.  
May 11.—Half million pay tribute to Vera Cruz dead in New York.  
May 18.—First commercial cargo goes through Panama canal.  
May 22.—Charles Becker for second time found guilty of murder of Herman Rosenthal.  
May 27.—Herman B. Duryea's Darbar II wins the Derby.  
May 28.—One thousand and thirty-two drowned when the Empress of Ireland, hit by Storstad, sinks near Rimouski, St. Lawrence river.

### JUNE.

June 11.—Senate has to repeal Panama canal toll bill, 50 to 35.  
June 25.—H. B. Clavin Co. and allied concerns throughout the United States fail.  
June 25.—Salem, Mass., laid waste by fire, 20,000 homeless.  
June 28.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.  
June 30.—Mrs. Louise Bailey mysteriously shot in office of Dr. Edwin Carman at Freeport, L. I.

### JULY.

July 15.—General Huerta resigns as president of Mexico to Francisco Carranza.  
July 16.—General Huerta resigns and leaves Mexico City for Europe.  
July 23.—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.  
July 27.—Sir Edward Grey proposes an international conference.  
July 28.—Austria and Germany decline Sir Edward Grey's proposal; Austria declares war on Serbia.  
July 31.—The Kaiser demands that Russia suspend mobilization within twelve hours; Russia orders general mobilization.

### AUGUST.

Aug. 1.—Germany declares war on Russia; French cabinet orders general mobilization.  
Aug. 2.—German forces enter Luxem-

burg; Germany addresses ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage for her troops.

Aug. 4.—England sends ultimatum to Berlin demanding unqualified observance of Belgian neutrality; Germany rejects ultimatum; German troops begin attack on Liege; President Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality.

Aug. 5.—England announces existence of state of war with Germany; President Wilson tenders his good offices to the warring nations.

Aug. 6.—Austria declares war on Russia.  
Aug. 7.—Germans enter Liege; French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 8.—Italy reaffirms neutrality; French occupy Muehlhausen.

Aug. 10.—France proclaims a state of war with Austria.

Aug. 13.—England declares war on Austria.  
Aug. 13.—President Carranza leaves Mexico City.

Aug. 15.—Austrians enter Serbia; Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17.—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France; Belgian capital removed from Brussels; beginning of a five days' battle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss; beginning of five days' battle between Servians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.

Aug. 20.—Germans enter Brussels; Belgian army retreats on Antwerp.

Aug. 23.—Germans begin attack on Mons; Austria announces victory over Russians at Krausnik.

Aug. 24.—Germans enter Namur; British begin retreat from Mons; Zeppelin drops bombs into Antwerp.

Aug. 25.—Austria declares war on Japan; Muehlhausen evacuated by the French.

Aug. 28.—Non-partisan French cabinet organized; Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 26.—British fleet sinks five German warships off Heligoland.

Aug. 27.—Louvain burned by Germans; Japanese blockade Tsing Tao.

Aug. 29.—Germans capture La Fere; Russians defeated in three days' battle near Tannenberg.

Aug. 30.—Germans occupy Amiens.

### SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 1.—St. Petersburg to be known henceforth as Petrograd by Imperial decree.  
Sept. 2.—Germans advance penetrates to Creil, about 30 miles from Paris and swings eastward; French center between Verdun and Reims driven back; seat of French government removed to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3.—Russians occupy Lemberg.  
Sept. 5.—Battle begins south of the Marne and east of Paris in which the German right wing is pushed back, followed by a general retreat.

Sept. 7.—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.  
Sept. 10.—The Kaiser protests to President Wilson against use of dum-dum bullets and civilian excesses by the allies.

Sept. 12.—German retreat halts on the Aisne.  
Sept. 15.—Belgian commission protests to President Wilson against German "atrocities."

Sept. 17.—Austrian armies effect junction and hold line of San River against Russians.  
Sept. 19.—Germans bombard Reims and injure the famous cathedral.

Sept. 22.—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue in the North sea; Russians capture Jaroslavl and invest Przemyśl.

Sept. 25.—British troops from India land at Marseilles.  
Sept. 26.—Germans begin siege of Antwerp; Russian patrols penetrate Carpathian passes into Hungary.

Sept. 29.—Germans deliver fierce attacks around Noyon; French press forward from Toul and Verdun.

Sept. 30.—German warships bombard Japanese position before Kiauchau.

### OCTOBER.

Oct. 1.—Heavy fighting near Arras begins.  
Oct. 2.—End of week's battle at Augustow in which the Germans are defeated and forced out of Russian territory.

Oct. 3.—Russians occupy towns in Hungary.  
Oct. 5.—German attacks of Lassigny repulsed; Belgian government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp begins; British submarine sinks German destroyer; Japanese seize Caroline Islands.  
Oct. 8.—Zeppelin bombard Antwerp.

Oct. 9.—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.  
Oct. 10.—French win cavalry engagement around Hazebrouck.

Oct. 11.—German advance in Poland approaches the Vistula and threatens Warsaw; Austrian counter-offensive in Galicia.  
Oct. 12.—A Boer commander in the Cape province mutilates and mauls law is declared throughout the South African Union.

Oct. 13.—Belgian government transferred from Ostend to Havre.  
Oct. 14.—Allies occupy Ypres; battle begins on the Vistula.

Oct. 15.—Ostend occupied by the Germans.  
Oct. 16.—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 17.—Japanese cruiser Takachimo sunk by torpedo in Kiauchau bay.  
Oct. 18.—Belgian army effects junction with allied left, battle on from Channel coast to Lille.

Oct. 20.—English gunboats participate in battle at Nieuport on Belgian coast.  
Oct. 24.—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 26.—After a week of furious fighting German assaults on allied line from Nieuport to Ypres slacken.  
Oct. 27.—South African sedition spreads; General DeWet in revolt; Russians pursue retreating Germans and reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 28.—Berlin admits retreat from Warsaw and Vangard; German cruiser Emden enters harbor of Penang and torpedoed Russian cruiser and French destroyer.  
Oct. 29.—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa, Novorossysk, and Theodosia in the Crimea.

Oct. 30.—Colonel Maritz, rebel leader in Cape Province, beaten and driven out of the colony.

### NOVEMBER.

Nov. 1.—A squadron of five German cruisers, including the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, defeated a British squadron off Coronel, on the coast of Chile; Turks bombard Sebastopol.

Nov. 3.—German squadron makes a raid to British coast near Yarmouth.  
Nov. 3.—Republican landslide in United States elections.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks; heavy fighting around Ypres.  
Nov. 5.—England and France declare war on Turkey; Dardanelles forts bombarded; Russians reoccupy Jaroslavl.

Nov. 6.—Tsing Tao surrenders to the Japanese.  
Nov. 7.—German light cruiser Geler interned in Honolulu; Austrians report advance in Serbia; Russians reach Plehschen in Silesia and enter East Prussia.

Nov. 9.—Carranza flees from Mexico City.  
Nov. 10.—The Emden defeated and forced ashore at North Keeling Island in Bay of Bengal; by Australian cruiser Sydney.

Nov. 11.—Germans capture Dixmude; German submarine sinks British gunboat Niger off Deal.  
Nov. 12.—Russians occupy Johannesburg in East Prussia; Russians defeated at Vlotslavsk.

Nov. 13.—Fighting renewed at Nieuport.  
Nov. 15.—Russians defeated at Lipno and Kutno; battle in Flanders attains climax with charge of the Prussian Guard against Ypres; battle in Flanders attains climax with charge of the Prussian Guard against Ypres.

Nov. 16.—The Sheikh-ul-Islam at Constantinople proclaims a Holy War against the allies; British house of commons votes a war loan of 225,000,000 pounds.  
Nov. 17.—Berlin announces Austrian victory over Servians at Valjevo.

Nov. 18.—French capture Tracy-le-Val; Naval battle in Black sea, in which Turks and Russians both claim victory.  
Nov. 19.—House of commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men; more than 1,000,000 men already under arms, exclusive of territorialists; Germans pierce Russian center south of Lodz.

Nov. 22.—Russians surround two German corps south of Lodz.  
Nov. 23.—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway river; Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

Nov. 26.—American army evacuates Vera Cruz.  
Nov. 29.—Russians fall in assault on Darkhomen in East Prussia.

Nov. 30.—Artillery fighting renewed along the Yser.

### DECEMBER.

Dec. 1.—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks; Russians occupy Plotak on the Vistula; King George visits the army in Flanders; French capture Chateau de Vermelles.

Dec. 2.—Austrians take Belgrade by storm; Germany claims 30,000 Russian prisoners since November 11; General De Wet captured.

Dec. 3.—London war office announces landing of Australians and New Zealanders in Egypt; Italian premier in parliament finds no reasons for a change of policy; Servians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Servian victory.

Dec. 6.—Germans occupy Lodz.  
Dec. 7.—French attack to the north of Nancy repulsed.

Dec. 8.—The German squadron under Rear Admiral Von Spee is attacked in the South Atlantic off the Falkland Islands by a British fleet under Admiral Sturdee, and the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg are sunk; British occupy Basorah, in Asia Minor.

Dec. 10.—Unofficial reports speak of a German submarine attack on Dover.  
Dec. 11.—Russians claim to have beaten back three German attacks on Warsaw.

Dec. 12.—Berlin announces the Russians lost 150,000 men at Lodz; French state left bank of the Yser is free of Germans; Colonel Goethals asks two destroyers to protect the neutrality of the Canal Zone.

Dec. 13.—French bombardment of forts.  
Dec. 14.—The Servians, having cut an Austrian army to pieces, reoccupy Belgrade.

Dec. 14.—British announce the submarine B-11 dived under five rows of mines and sank the Turkish battleship Measudieh.  
Dec. 15.—Three thousand U. S. troops ordered to Mexican border at Waco, where wander bullets killed and wounded fifty-two persons on the American side. General attack by the allies in Flanders and France.

Dec. 16.—Seven German cruisers shell Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby in England; at least ninety-five killed and one hundred wounded.

### Master of Memory.

It was Whistler's habit to memorize an effect in nature, and Mr. T. R. Way, in his recent "Memories," gives an example of his cleverness at it. I shall never forget a lesson he gave me one evening. We had left the studio when it was quite dusk and were walking along the road by the gardens of the Chelsea hospital, when he pointed to a group of buildings in the distance, an old public house at the corner of the road, with windows and shops showing golden lights through the gathering mists of twilight.

"Look!" he said.  
As he did not seem to have anything to sketch or make notes on, I took out notebook and offered it to him.

"No, no; be quiet!" he said; and after a long pause he turned and walked back a few yards; then, with his back to the scene, he said:

"Now, see if I have learned it," and then he gave a description of the scene, perfect in every detail of arrangement and color, as he might have repeated a poem he had learned by heart.

Then we went on, and soon there came another picture that appealed to me even more than the former. I tried to call his attention to it, but he would not look at it.

"No, no," he said; "one thing at a time."

In a few days I was at the studio again, and there on the easel was the picture—Youth's Companion.

### Chauvinism.

A chauvinist is one who is absurdly jealous of his country's honor or puffed up with an exaggerated sense of national glory. The words "chauvinist" and "chauvinism" are taken from the name of Nicolas Chauvin, a soldier of Napoleon, who was so notorious for his exaggerated and demonstrative devotion to the imperial cause that he was caricatured on the stage, and his name came to stand for all people who work mischief by their unreasoning, irascible and vainglorious patriotism.

## SEEKING TO CONTROL BOLL WEEVIL PEST



Field of Early Planted Cotton.

There is no possibility of entirely eliminating the Mexican cotton boll weevil. Various plans have been offered, but all of them have been found far from practical. Even the most promising suggestion—that of planting no cotton for an entire year—would not prove effective, as has been shown by Dr. W. D. Hunter of the United States bureau of entomology; for the reasons among others that there is always some volunteer cotton upon which the weevils might feed, and some of them would manage to get through the season by feeding on other plants.

With just a few of them living through the season and a single female producing as many as 12,500,000 progeny in a single year, it is apparent that they would soon be back again as busy as ever. The only practical plan then, is to seek to control the pest and keep it down by every possible means. This is the plan that has been adopted by the United States bureau of entomology and by the various states which must deal directly with the problem.

The Georgia state board of entomology, under the direction of Dr. E. Lee Worsham, has been at work for years preparing the Georgia cotton growers against the coming of the boll weevil, and based upon the work which has been done, Doctor Hunter has stated that Georgia is further advanced in the matter of protective measures than any other state which has been attacked by the weevil.

In his bulletin Secretary Worsham has pointed out the various well-known methods of control. Climate, as he shows, has a very direct effect upon the abundance of the weevil. Hot, dry weather during the summer months may kill hundreds of the larvae; drought may prevent the formation of squares and thus give the weevils no place to deposit their eggs. Excessive cold weather in winter will kill thousands of them in winter quarters. Many of them are drowned also by excessive rains or overflows, and sudden cold snaps destroy them in large numbers.

Birds are one of the most important natural enemies of the boll weevil. There are 53 species which feed on the adult bug. Among the most important birds attacking them are blackbirds, meadow larks, sparrows, wrens and titmice.

While the foregoing agencies assist materially in preventing the multiplication of the weevil, they cannot be largely depended upon. Known methods of control must be used by the farmer. Poisons are absolutely ineffective because the weevil is so thoroughly protected by living through out the most of its life inside the cotton buds. Cultural methods are the only really effective ones. Among the most important methods recommended in Doctor Worsham's bulletin are: destroying dead stalks in the fall; clean cultivation, crop rotation, early planting, fertilizing and working, hand-picking of fallen squares, the planting of early varieties and varieties which do not form top crop in the late fall, which show a tendency to proliferate, which tend to retain the infested squares instead of shedding them, and those which have a hairy growth on the stems, which impedes the progress of the weevil.

Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, Doctor Worsham points out, have a more serious problem than the other states, because early varieties of cotton which are less subject to attack by the boll weevil have another enemy in these states in the disease known as black root or wilt. Concerning this subject, Doctor Worsham says:

"Black root or wilt in some sections of the South is more serious than the boll weevil. It is a fungous disease in the soil and has occurred in 81 Georgia counties. It is worse in the low

sandy soils. The state for several years has made appropriations to the department of entomology for fighting this disease, and splendid results have been obtained.

"The disease can be controlled by proper rotation and the growing of resistant varieties developed by the department of entomology and United States bureau of plant industry. As this disease is very serious in the southwestern part of the state, our efforts have been concentrated on that section so as to get it under control before the weevil becomes a problem.

"Many farmers in south Georgia are growing the resistant varieties; they not only resist black root, but are prolific. They will produce from one to two bales per acre where ordinary cotton cannot be grown. Millions of dollars have been saved to the state through this work.

"The department has propagated varieties of cotton that are wilt resistant, and large quantities of seed have been distributed throughout the southwestern part of the state to aid farmers in the eradication of wilt. This work is being continued at the present time and every farmer should eradicate disease from his farm before the boll weevil appears. Briefly, it is controlled by rotation with cotton or Bragg peas, velvet beans, corn, or grain crops, and growing of wilt resistant varieties.

"When the boll weevil occurs these two problems must be fought together. If it occurs in your soil you must plant an early maturing variety that is wilt resistant on such affected areas.

"The farmers, in infested areas, have demonstrated that cotton can be grown successfully under boll weevil conditions. It will be at least two or three years before the weevil covers enough territory in Georgia to do a great deal of damage, and still longer before the Carolinas are attacked. If the farmers begin now, they can prevent to a large degree the usual demoralization and depreciation of land values.

"I have made a number of trips to boll weevil territory, have investigated the problem and made a study of it from the standpoint of what it will mean to Georgia. A recent trip to Louisiana and Mississippi convinced me more thoroughly than ever that there is no necessity for anyone to become discouraged over the situation, if he is willing to fight. The man who doubts that it can thrive in our climate and doubts that it could ever do any damage is the man who will suffer most. The man that makes up his mind to live at home is the man who will suffer least under weevil conditions. Diversification and reduction in acreage are the words.

"The boll weevil is a most serious pest, but if cotton growers and business men will take hold of the situation and take advantage of the experience of those who have suffered and recovered, there will be no necessity for alarm. To successfully cope with the weevil we must grow more live stock and more foodstuffs, not so much to compete with other sections in these articles, but to grow what we need for home consumption. The boll weevil will undoubtedly revolutionize our agriculture. We will have to do better farming than we have ever done before and have to give the farm more active personal supervision. The farmer must make use of the information obtained from the study of different types of soils, kinds of fertilizers for different crops, cultural methods, live stock suited for different sections, market situation, etc.

"The farmer who is willing to profit by the experience of other men will continue to grow cotton successfully, but he must live at home, must make his farm self-sustaining. The solution of the boll weevil problem is no more nor less than good farming."